THE FIRST MAN SLAIN

Lieut. Brownell Talks of the One Whose Death He Avenged.

ELLSWORTH'S HIGH MISSION.

Agony Which He Endured on Account of His Poverty-His Struggles to Get a Firm Footing-His Preparation for the War He Knew

learned and in every sense a Christian gentleman of superior attainments. He is a hero worshiper of the most devout and earnest type, and his hero is the loved and lost boy soldier whose life he vainly tried to save, but whose loved chief, Brownell said to a STAR reporter; "I sometimes wonder why the city of Chicago has neglected to honor her first soldiers, and yet I realize that great events followed so fast upon each other during our civil war that it ought not to be a subject of wonderment that the first men and the first deeds are not today fresh in the minds of the people. I want to live long enough to see a monument erected in Chicago or in the national capital by the citizens of Chicago in honor of the memory of the 'Chi-cago Zouaves,' that celebrated company of oung men who, under the command of Capt. Ellsworth, made the name of the city by the lake famous before she attained fame and greatness as the commercial metropolis of the em-pire of the west; a company which furnished the inspiration and tactics for the thousands of organizations which marched during the politcampaign of 1860 for the two great tending parties, calling themselves Little Giants and Widenwakes; a company which afterward furnished skillful officers for many regiments in the civil war.

"I understand," continued Mr. Brownell,
"how little time can be given in this busy
world for the study of the characters of those who have passed away from us, an 1 am, therefore, not surprised that so little is known to the present generation concerning the life and character of Col. Ellsworth; but it has been my pleasure to read everything available concerning him and to study almost with reverence the few leaves of the diary which he left as a pre-cious memento to his bereaved parents and lov-

HE BELIEVED HE HAD A MISSION.

"Upon his youthful mind there was the impress of a mission for which he had been called into being. He foresaw as by inspiration the civil war, and he, more than any military man of that day, prepared himself and all with whom he came into contact for the tremendous erisis into which the nation was rushing with cyclonic speed and force. He was be county. New York, and his first breath was of the air of freedom which swept over the plains where the army of Burgoyne surrendered to the revolutionary army under Gates. His grandfather was a soldier and his mother transmitted to him the genius of the revolution, a spirit of patriotism and heroism. The ambition of his boyhood was to obtain a military education at West Point; but, without influential friend, that boon was denied him. Nevertheless, although poor, often hun-gry and ill-clad, he mastered the rudiments of military science, perfected himself in drill and imbued others with his spirit.
"Having been excluded from the Chicago Ca-

dets because of his rigid discipline, he went to Elgin, organized and drilled a company, challenged the Chicago Cadets and easily vanquished them. He was thereupon urged to return and assume command of the Cadets, which he did upon the adoption of rules and by-laws drawn up by himself. They were: Abstinence from entering drinking saloons, houses of ill-fame, gamoling hells and all disreputable places under penalty of expulsion from the corps, publi-cation in the city papers and forfeiture of uniform and equipment

HE FORESAW THE WAR. and he determined to organize, equip and drill tary machine to, become the nucleus of the grand army which his prophetic soul plainly foresaw as the result of current events. His discipline was very severe and none but the best and ablest men could long remain in the company. He drilled them for a year, and then—history tells the rest. They traveled all over the United States, drilling in competition with the best militia organizations of every eity, and not only vanquishing them, but teaching them lessons which could not be forgotten and which were far-reaching and timely in Without Jailing Him. and which were far-reaching and timely in their effects. His greatness will be better understood when I inform you, that during those The western police just the during those that during those which were much about a his diary, that during those ortant days of self-abnegation, personal himself as well as upon order in arrangement of my papers. Paid \$5 of my own money and borrowed \$10 of James lyborne. Two years ago, when very poor, ck with them into a restaurant which I had just left. They ordered oyster stews, but I de-clined, for I always make it a matter of principle never to accept a courtesy which I cannot return. The waiter brought hemmed and hawed a little and then said with stews for the entire party, supposing that I was in it, and I sat down to escape making myself "The court cannot find that the law ade more conspicuous. I had been in the restaurant on business, but had eaten nothing. How gloriously every morsel tasted—the first food I had tasted in three days and nights. When I came back to Chicago a year ago with money in my pocket, I paid Clyborne 50 cents, which I said that I owed him, but which he could not prisoner. remember. Well, when I wanted \$10 today he "Prison

HIS TRIALS AND HARDSHIPS. "Is it any wonder that I love the memory of

Grand Army of the Republic to save the Union and at the same time almost starving.

Holte solved the problem of the invasion of France, but he did it on a full stomach. This

"If you had thrown a rock through some-"if you had thrown a rock through some-"the invasion of the invasion of unfinehingly, and with Napoleonic determina-tion to conquer. On May 5 he wrote: 'I am getting very weak and loatne the sight of crack-ers. If I could only have regular meals I could learn twice as fast and easily. It is no light task to confine your mind to study when your stomach is absolutely craving food. If I can handkerchief solemniy said:

"It is the fluding of this court in full session while handker fully studying the law in the "Poor boy soldier," said Brownell, as he

of plenty he was almost starving, and yet, with before the world proud, calm, self-contained and masterful. Selore the war began Ellsworth was its true hero. His tragic death was but the culmination of the mission unto which he was called by Divine Providence.

A SENSE OF LONZLINESS.

" July 21, 1859.—A sense of my utter loneliness came over me tonight in my room. My embarrassing position, all that I have to contend with, swept across my mind. The moon thone brightly and the music of a scrending band was wafted to me by a barely perceptible of the glazier expedition state that breeze with a soitness indescribable. Under the influence of a spell I gave full rein to my imagination and it pictured to my mind such scenes of happiness as I fear I may never enjoy. I saw the dear old homestead, embosomed in glorious trees whose widespreading branches seemed to wave to and fro with gentle dignity, as if conscious of their noble beauty, the river, with its islands, the green clad hills afar off, the great Dutch barn with its denizens all, the poultry, logs, and even old Mink with his soft eyes aming with almost human intelligence. aming with almost human intelligence, were natent to my eyes as when in boyheod the reat world beyond and the part I should plain it. I tried to fancy my beloved parents in the njoyment of all this beauty and undis-turbe arbe by care; but also the picture brought ith ito much of stern reality that the droum ided, ad in its place I beheld another which I behold every day, the old man and woman, prematurly aged, working and slaving for

fated to drink even unto the dregs, and yet how few are they, seeing only the surface, who know of the secret misery which feeds upon my very life. I know that I have great cause for thankfulness, for health, for enough to sustain life, for which thousands of poor wretches pray in vain, and yet such is my organization, my temperament and the combination of circumstances. my temperament and the combination of cir cumstances which have thus far given color to my life that, though naturally of a cheerfu disposition, in looking over the record of ter years, written everywhere I find trouble, disappointment, misery. Not one ray of happiness beams upon me from the past This is, perhaps, the first time that have given utterance to these feelings so plainly. It is wrong, perhaps, but tonight I cannot help it. It is not the petulance of boyhood, nor the still more unreasonable egotism of the man trying to shift the burden of his own faults, sins or omissions to other shoulders. It is not this. I am too much in earnest. My life hith-I IEUT. FRANK BROWNELL, WHO AT the boyish age of twenty summers, became a hero in this republic by drawing the first blood of the rebellion as the avenger of Col. Ellsworth, is today a myself all pleasures, feeling that as long as my parents, whose best days were devoted to their children, were compelled to toil, I had no right to seek simply my own pleasures; have worked, toiled, suffered, right in the midst of plenty; as God is my witness have I gone so long without food that, in the solitude of my own room, I have almost choked myself in the whose life he vainly tried to save, but whose slayer he so quickly ushered into the great un-known realm of eternity. Speaking of his beloved chief. Brownell said to a Star reporter: that which is in every way worthy. All this have I endured, not once, but for long months, years even, rather than do aught that was un-worthy of myself. And what better am I to-What have I received for it? Scorn from se whom fortune favored; kicks from those who think a man's desires and demeanor should be graded by the food he cats, the clothes he wears, and, when fortune seemed to smile upon me, to relax my resolution long enough to live like a human being for a few days until I cursed myself with paltry debt, which I was unexpectedly debarred from paying immediately; with what hearty good will was I cursed; not one to say to me that I had their sympathy; no, forsooth, because all did not under-stand me; because my affairs were not patent to their eyes as the noonday sun all condemned. Let some one who knows human nature so well, who judges so unswervingly, who prates so learnedly of the happiness of success, let such a one sacrifice everything for some great purpose, commit no wrong, and receive in re turn such treatment as I have borne, and see how quickly it will destroy all philosphies Then will they understand my feelings and ac count for their existence in the mind of the old man of twenty-two. I liken my fortune to that of a traveler, led or forced on by some invisible power, who toils along a rough with almost insurmountable culties; who anon sees on either side of him branching off in every direction beautiful roads leading to most attractive spots, which give promise of repose, but at every succeeding at empt to exchange the one for the other is but feted back into the old track to toil on, saluted at every step by the jeers of all, who, seeing only the traveler, know nothing of the influence

which surrounds him. A MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY. "Is it any wonder, after having taken even this little glimpse of the hero whose memory I love," continued Mr. Brownell, "that I say as I do, that I hope to live to see the day when his monument shall be raised on high, and another erected to the memory of his Chicago zouaves, to be unveiled either in Chicago or i tional capital or in both cities. I lived near where he was born. I know his life. I have known his empty-hearted, empty-handed, al most homeless parents. I was with him when n the providence of God, he was taken from i. I believe that his death was accomplishment of his mission that his mission was an inspired After the grief of losing him I settled down to the conviction which has grown into an article of faith, that the tragedy and sacrifice at that time were as necessary a part of the great plan of omnipotency as was the sudden decease of Lincoln, who loved him, at the close of the almost internecine struggle. All these things I recognize as facts and factors in a universal plan beyond the possibility of human in telligence to fathom, for every man is the in telligent artificer of a work which is not his

"Do you wonder now that I am so earnest so sincere, day and night, in my thoughts for the perpetuation of the memory of one so great and yet so humble and unpretentious? I see that you are in sympathy with me; that you have, after all these years, become acquainted with that 'old man of twenty-two. "With Ellsworth life was real and earnest, and that his diary has been as potent in its loquent appeal to you as i encouragement will aid in the accomplishment of the day dream of my life, the object of my when the people know even thus much of him as he was they will build a monument which will endure for ever.'

JUSTICE IF NOT LAW.

The western police justice admitted that he didn't know much about law, but he thought elf-sacrifice and rigid discipline, enforced upon he knew as much about justice as any one who his company, Elmer ever sat on the supreme bench. So he looked sworth was so poor that he lived a great wise when the big brute was brought in and he deal of the time upon crackers and water. Here is an extract from his diary of Thursday, April looked solemn when the little woman with a 14, 1859: 'Bought a desk today at auction worth 845 for \$14, and can now include my ideas of a big bruise on her neck admitted that her Paid \$5 husband did strike her, but said that he was wasn't often.

"But I don't want him fined, judge," she

quately provides for cases of this description. As my friend Blackstone once said, there are cases in which the presiding judge must lay legal lore aside and trust to his own discretion and common sense. The justice left the bench and approached the

"Prisoner at the bar," he said, "if you were Have written four hours this evening. Two pounds crackers. Sleep on office floor tonight. Retire 11 o'clock."

Retire 11 o'clock."

Retire 11 o'clock."

The priceper street bar, he said, "if you were but it is the court would fine you \$20, but it is the understanding of the court from the evidence that you struck your wife."

The prisoner staggered up against the table as the justice's fist landed on his left eye.

"If you were just drunk and disorderly,' continued the justice. "this court would send such a man? said Mr. Erownell. "He was you up for ten days, but two witnesses swear solving the preliminary organization of the that they saw you hit your wife with your

military hero in America was a moral hero at body's window," continued the justice, "this the same time. Nobody understood him and lew appreciated his merits, but he went forward | incontrovertible evidence that you kicked you

assembled, after fully studying the law in the case and looking up the rulings of the supreme dried his moistened eyes. God only knows court and the new circuit court of appeals, that what agony of soul he suffered. In the midst there is only one way to punish a wife beater instinct of a soldier, with a high mission ore him, he never complained, but appeared ore the world proud color, self-contained of the world proud color, self-contained of the world proud color, self-contained of the world proud colors being him here and Pil discharged. charge him again."
Then, as a thought flashed across his mind. he called out:

he called out:

"Are there any more wife beaters in the prisoners' box? I'd like to dispose of all such cases before taking up the minor crimes of arson, horse stealing, highway robbery, &c."

Tributaries to Elk Lake.

the party has discovered two tributaries to Eik lake at the head waters of the Mississippi, which are not laid down on any map and which have obviously escaped the eye of previous explorers. The expedition is now located at Camp Trost, on the shore of the Elk lake, and surveying parties are noting the depth, velocity, length and other peculiarities

From the Philadelphia Music and Drama.

An incident showing the severity of Pat Gilmore's discipline is related as occuring at a recent rehearsal of the "great and only band." In the middle of one of his most difficult selec-tions he suddenly whacked his baton upon the desk. The band immediately stopped playing. Turning his gaze upon a big German trombone player, who was trying to hide behind his in-strument for shame, Mr. Gilmore saki:

"Karl, that was very bad. The beers are on

you!"
In explanation of this cruel fine Mr. Gilr welfare of a son at home, for the welfare of nother too long absent; of desires upon which even angels would smile, and of the sum totage all that goes to fill to the brim the cup of macry, from which it seems we are

REAL ESTATE GOSSIP.

THE PUBCHASE MADE BY MR. HENRY F. BLOUNT-SOME OF THE LARGE REAL ESTATE INVESTORS-JUDGMENT OF PROPERTY VALUES AND THE

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY-OTHER MATTERS. Six figures representing the amount of a real state sale is regarded by brokers as constituting a first-class transaction. Even in the season, when the real estate market is active and customers are plentiful and sales numerous, sale involving such a large amount would be a notable event. When, however, a transaction of this character is recorded just at the close of the dull period of summer and at the beginning of the autumn season it is looked upon not only as something remarkable, but as promising indication of an active season. This is the way the sale of the Linthicum place, which was made last week by Mr. M. M. Parker, as mentioned in THE STAR, is regarded in

The actual amount paid for the property by Mr. Henry F. Blount is \$5,000 in excess of the \$100,000. At any rate Mr. Blount has seenred familiar with this historic and beautiful place well know. The house is a tine old m built in the generous and comfortable fashion of a period when ground was not so valuable as it is now. Though a few alterations will be made by Mr. Blount before he occupies it as a residence the old place will remain practical unchanged. The house sets back some distanfrom Road street, in the midst of a fine lawn which is adorned with splendid oak trees. Al together the place contains about six acres of land, and calculating its value by the square foot, which is the mos familiar basis of valuation, as the Rock Creek Park commissioners are no doubt aware by this time, Mr. Blount paid about 40 cents per square foot for this property. The sale illustrates what has been a familiar fact for some time to those acquainted with George-town property, and that is values in that sec-tion of the city have been steadily advancing. Recently a portion of the Linthicum property on Road street, just north of the residence, ha been subdivided into lots and sold for 75 cents per foot. Lots in the same vicinity have sold at higher figures, and for property nearer the car lines and the center of population prices have been obtained which would astonish those who have not kept up with the progress that old Georgetown has been making of late years. There was a time when Georgetown had a separate municipal existence that its proximity Washington seemed to be a disadvantage but since it has become a part of the city it shares in the prosperity which the entire Dis-IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LOCALITY.

To the north of the Linthicum place Mrs. Okie has recently purchased a square of ground, which will shortly be improved by the erection of a house. New houses are going up in all parts of Georgetown, and the old place is stretching beyond its original borders and filling up the suburbs. Over in Georgetown, however, people are still old-fashioned enough to believe in having plenty of room about their houses. It is a good fashion, and one that is slowly coming into vogue in the Washington part of the city. Every one will rejoice that the generous old lawns of the Linthicum place are to be preserved. The new owner, Mr. Blount, likes to have plenty of room about his the past five years, and during that time take such chances as those did who remained in the large old mansion which in former days stood in the grounds which surrounded the old buildings of Colum-bian University when it was located at the head of 14th street. This housewas the ence of the president of the university. and when the property was sold and the grounds cut up into building lots the presigrounds cut up into building lots the product dent's house was allowed to remain. Previous to his coming to this city Mr. Blount had lived who disregard all signs and marry and are given in marriage, while prudent Noah and his family in marriage, while prudent wealth who come to this city and spend any time, he was quick to see the advantages which real estate here offers as an investment. He has invested largely and successfully in Washington real estate, and owns not only business property but suburban property.

SOME LARGE INVESTORS. That the number of such men as Mr. Blount is increasing each year is one of the gratifying facts in connection with the prosperity of the capital. It is recognized that the fact that men of this class select this city as a place of residence and also invest their means here is a humanity than a chronicle of the nineteenth substantial evidence that Washington is highly century. esteemed, both as a place of residence and as a was mentioned in The Stan that Mr. H. C. Nevins of New York would crect a fine residence here for his home. The other day a permit was taken out for building this house, which was taken out for building this house, which will cost over \$50,000. He paid \$25,000 for the lot, which has a frontage of some forty feet on Massachusetts avenue just west of 17th street. It will adjoin the handsome residence which Mr. Sidney A. Kent, a wealthy citizen of Chicago, recently built. One of the most striking residences. striking residences erected on 16th street in recent years is the one which is just being completed for Mr. Frederick C. Stevens. Like Mr. Nevins, Mr. Stevens has been living here for several years and occupying a rented house, but he concluded to have a house of his own, and he has been living. have a house of his own, and he has built one that is not only elegant in all its appointments, that is not only elegant in all its appointments, but is large and spacious. There are a great many similar instances of men of wealth who have made their permanent homes here. Mr. B. H. Warder, who is now so thoroughly identified with the interests of the city, has been a the care in real estate ever since he came. fied with the interests of the city, has been a liberal investor in real estate ever since he came here. Last year it is estimated that he expended in the purchase of land and the erection of houses and business buildings \$100,000, and before the present buildings eason closes he will have invested a similar amount. He is now one of the largest property holders in the city Mr. John R. McLean has extensive property interests here, while Mr. L. Z. Leiter paid \$34,000 for the lot upon which he is now erecting a residence, which will probably cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. Mr. J. Fairfield Carpenter last fall paid \$93,500 for a building lot. penter last fall paid \$93,500 for a building lot. ithough he owns the very handsome he

IMPROVEMENTS IN RESIDENCES.

Some changes are being made in the residence of Lieut. T. B. M. Mason on Connecticut avenue near Q street which will materially add to its present ample conveniences. The high steps are being removed and the main entrance will be on a level with the street, in the style of the English basement houses. In this respect it will be similar in design with the adjoining residence of his mother. The resi-dence of Maj. Bailey at the corner of Connecticut avenue and it street is also being improved. There will be a change made in the high porch at the main entrance and the veranda at the side will be inclosed and the space added to the interior. The alterations in both instances are being made under the direction of Mr. Charles A. Langley.

REAL ESTATE VALUATIONS. The value of judgment in regard to rea estate values is being put to a rather severe test by the lawyers representing the different in-terests in the hearing before the Rock Creek Park commission. The experts who are asked to give their opinion of the value of the prop-erty proposed to be taken for the park are also expected to stand a rigid examination of the reasons upon which their opinions are based. It is not an easy matter to determine the value of property. The judgment of men of ex-tended experience is sometimes entirely at of property. The judgment of men of extended experience is sometimes entirely at fault when it comes to making property valuations. It is frequently the case that the only basis in a good market is what the property will bring, and that is what may be regarded as a speculative value. Then, again, the basis may be what the property will pay; what revenue it will yield. This is an investment value. The speculative value often becomes the value of the property as an investment, as has been demonstrated time and time again in the history of real estate in this city. The present ruling prices, for example, five years ago would have been regarded as wildly speculative. In other words, there is a wide difference between what property is worth now and what it may be worth. If a man is called upon to say what, in his opinion, property will be worth in the future he must take into consideration, among other things, the probable growth and pros-

night have thought himself somewhat refuture he must take into consideration, among other things, the probable growth and prosperity of the city during the next few years. The tax assessors, who are now engaged in reviewing property for the purpose of placing a value upon it for assessment purposes, are not bothered by any considerations of what the future may be, or, for that matter, the condition of the present. Their definition of value is that amount in lawful money which such property would probably bring at forced sale under adverse circumstances." There are difficulties in the way of reaching an accurate judgment of values even from this standpoint, but they are slight compared with the task of determining the present worth of property. If an accurate forecast of the future could be made by real estate experts, then their judgment would be more valuable. duced in circumstances when he stopped that hole to keep the wind away, but his ignominy was nothing to that which has befallen Mrs. Astor's famous gowns. You have all read the tragic tale of the additional duty levied upon them, of the Spartan firmness with which their owner refused to pay it, of the Roman severity with which the collector ordered them their owner refused to pay it, of the Roman severity with which the collector ordered them to be sold at auction. Two, a ball gown and a dinner gown, fresh from Felix, with the bloom of Paris still upon them—two dreams, visions, poems! One will embelish the supposably tair form of "Jennie Joyce," while the other sinks, if possible, even lower. It will figure in the show window of a big 3d avenue emporium. Instead of trailing over sumptuous carpots to stately dinners it will be gazed upon by admiring Biddies and Norshs and finally figure, perhaps, at some East Side ball. lly figure, perhaps, at some East Side ball. what a fall is here, my countrymen.

noon, September 6, by a superb chorus of thirty voices; band and orchestra; well-known soloists. Trains from B. and O. station at 9:35 a.m., 1:30 and 3:15 p.m. Round trip, \$1.—Advt. Ho! FOR THE PLASTERERS' EXCURSION, Laboray, Marshall Hall. See adv.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Estters Occupying the Atte

UROPE-EVA MANN TO STAR.

and forcibly.

CANDID VIEWS AND POLITICAL EFFECT-MAYOR

GRANT'S SHARP STICE-A HOMELESS HEBREW'S

SAD STORY - THOUSANDS RETURNING FROM

CANDID VIEWS.

cautious in his utterances than he might other-

some very candid sentences about certain

ocial abuses which your hack politician treats very gingerly indeed. One may notice, there-

his nomination seemed to be agreed upon, but perhaps these demonstrations may induce the

party managers to select some neutral nobody or a more conventional and machine representa-

THE MAYOR'S SHARP STICK.

This week has been devoted to fixing the

plame for the terrible disaster in Park place.

Interest in the tragedy itself had somewhat

stinging letter to the board of health wanting

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

It then remained to find out who was respon-

sible, and this has been pretty clearly shown,

a job offered. That any one who had a choice in the matter should have stayed in such a tot-

A pitiful nineteenth century version of the

tale of the Wandering Jew goes on here fre-

quently since the Russian hostility to the He-

brews drives so many of them to seek shelter

on this side of the ocean. A typical case is that of Lazarus Katzur, who was brought in by

ness. The beating was renewed when he re-ported himself empty-handed to his employers. The third time he did not go back to them, but

well taxed by the needs of their numerous un-

THE LATEST HISTRIONIC GENIUS.

America, but the woman who calls herself "Mrs.

Robert Ray Hamilton" has no hesitation in an-

amous woman in the land it requires very little

additional nerve to claim to be an actress and

to bill the small New Jersey towns with lurid

and pretty romantic drama, entitled 'All a Mis-

The drama gives her version of her disgrace

THE TRAGEDY OF THE TRUNKS.

STAGE SETTING AND WINDOW DRESSING.

The forty-five detained Russian immi who arrived in Baltimore in the steamer its, have been released. The steamship take from Bremen has 787 passengers

fortunate countrymen.

to know why they had been so remiss.

no more victims appeared.

ndence of The Evening Sta

NEW YORK, September 3, 1891.

THE NICARAGUAN CAPITAL Prosperous and Pros tral American City.

MANAGUA AND ITS PUBLIC BUILDING PROACH TO THE CAPITAL FROM GRANADA-STOP AT MASAYA-THE GREAT LAKE-PROGRES SIVE NICARAGUA.

al Correspondence of The Evening Star.

MANAGUA. NICARAGUA, August 15, 1891.

WE APPROACH MANAGUA, THE CAPI-T IS RATHER A DISCOURAGING FEATURE tal of Nicaragua, from Granada. This of our political life that men who have the stretch of narrow-gauge road, a distance of about frankness and the intelligence to speak their real thirty miles, forms a third part of the railroad nind on public topics are almost kept out of system of the republic, which is owned and the race for honors, because their utterances operated by the government. Coming from are thrown up against them in any campaign. the region of the San Juan river, where the wet We are likely to have a striking example of this season but seldom allows the rays of the sun to in the candidacy of Andrew D. White for govshow themselves, the scene is a transformation. ernor of New York. No reasonable man would In the former region the river is lined with a doubt in private life the entire appropriateness most luxuriant vegetation, hanging vines, droopof Mr. White to fill the governor's chair. He ing palms and graceful ferns of enorme would maintain the dignity and the interests of size, forming at every turn of the river exthe empire state as few could do. He is a milquisite scenes of tropical beauty. But should lionaire, a man of profound learning, of most we arrive west of the great lake in the dry unspotted personal character and wide expeseason, beginning in December and lasting six rience in politics, diplomacy and society. Yet, months, the vegetation would not suggest that naturally, such a man has had his notions on we are within eleven degrees of the equator. current topics and has expressed them freely From Granada to Managua we pass through a series of cattle estates, only occasionally patches Mr. White has always cherished a political ambition, to be sure, and hence has been more

of country coming in view that show signs of cultivation, these growing plantains, Indian corn, yuca and tobacco.

When our journey is half accomplished we have arrived at Masaya, at the base of the volcano of that name, and here we wait for half an hour for no previous that is apparent. wise have been. At the same time he could scarcely help viewing life from the standpoint of the scholar and the critic, and has written an hour for no purpose that is apparent.
Oranges, mangos tiste (a popular drink of the
country, being a concoction of ground corn,
chocolate and sugar in water) are for sale by
native women. The latter stand at the side of fore, on all sides an undertone of anxiety lest President White's candidacy might not lead to the station, a structure of modern style, and making this drink offer it for sale, together with the assortment of cakes and pies, cheese awkward quotations that would lose votes.

Some of the democratic papers are crying "Hush" to their colleagues and slyly egging on the republican party to nominate a man whom the republicant party to nominate a man whom the republicant party to nominate a man whom the republicant party an hour, making frequent stops for wood, which is the only fuel used to run the engine AT MASAYA

we have reached the highest elevation on the line of the road, over 700 feet above sea level, and here go through a cut of some fifteen feet deep, then descending 500 feet in twenty miles. Several mountain peaks are in sight, the ex-tinct volcano of Masaya being on the left. The railroad passes over the lava bed of this volabated, when Mayor Grant, in the role of Hal-roun Al Raschid, went poking about in the ruins with his cane and himself unearthed two cano, about eighteen miles from the crater An eight-foot cut was made through the lava, which shows the formation of the flow. Nea more corpses that everybody had overlooked. Then he sat down, as his irascible predecessor, Mayor Hewitt, might have done, and wrote a the surface the mass has a porous spongy appearance, but six feet from the top the pressure from above hardened it to a compact form. The material from this cut has been used as bedding for the railroad at every place where grading is made, though there is but little of such work from brought on another spasm of research, but fortunately the worst was already known and Masaya to the capital, and at the latter a sea wall is being constructed of it for the pro tion of the pier extended into Lake Managua, on which the track runs and whence lake steamers ply to Momotombo, there connecting again with the national railway extending to though the owners of the building have done their best to defend themselves against the Corinto on the Pacific.

heavy burden of blame, both moral and pecuniary, which must rest upon them in case the inquest proves that the building fell from its own inherent weakness. To read the testimony one is astonished that human beings would THE GREAT LAKE. Upon nearing Managua a glimpse of the lake is had before the city is reached. Crossing the great lake the traveler is impressed by the broad expanse of water, ninety miles long and half that width, but here the scenery is more contracted and the water is hemmed in by an the doomed structure, month after month and year after year, when certainly in their own almost continuous mountain range that gives it the appearance of but few miles across it. The ountains are bleak and about 3,000 feet high. In the evening the sun setting back of the city tinges the rugged heights and throws back a flood of light that would rival a sunset in color-ing, the reflection from the cliff of the bare summit varying with every slant of the rock surface throwing them off. FIRST VIEW OF MANAGUA.

Approaching the city the first view is of cane huts and one-story structures of sawed timber. The latter innovation has been introduced by the saw mill on the lake by which the road passes, and if it be in the interest of progress does not improve the picturesqueness of the scene. Adobe and cane houses, tile roofed and alike as so many peas, tucked in here and there among groves of orange, plantain, mango and other tropical fruit trees, blend with the scenery wonderfully well. The modern steam saw mill here, the first and only one in the country, has been turning out lumber for some three or four found for all it can produce. Elsewhere lum-ber is only turned out in the crude manner of bygone times; one man standing on and another under a great log suspended over a pit saw by hand, and their combined work, consumunder cover of darkness stole to his poor saw by hand, and their combined work, consumbame, packed up his few belongings and fled. nachinery.

He was captured, however, and both he and the friend who sheltered him were strung up PROGRESSIVE NICARAGUA. by the arms to a tree and clubbed almost to It may be said that Managua, the capital Katzur was then taken back to his own town,
Slabotky, hung to a tree head downward and
terribly beaten on his naked body with stout
whips, his Christian neighbors relieving each
other in the agreeable task. He was then
sentenced by the authorities to be banished to
Siberia, which one would fancy would be a
pleasant retreat from the civilities of his native
town. His guard, thinking him too helpless to represents the progressive side of Nicaragua. Here it is that the first two-story houses of the country were built only a few years ago, and now building operations are in progress on all sides, almost all the houses being of two stories. It is also the only town here that has an adequate system of water works, the water being pumped up from the lake and distributed to the houses all over the town. An ice machine is here and is making a small fortune for its owners, its product being sold at five cents a own. His guard, thinking him too helpless to town. His guard, thinking him too helpless to move, were not very vigilant and that night he managed to escape, and, with incredible effort and suffering, made his way to Liverpool. He and the rest of his countrymen think that in reaching America they have come to the promised land, where the government will provide them with homes.

When they are turned back by the immigration authorities as paupers likely to become a public charge they are in despair and say they are driven back to Russia to their death. While they are detained at the barge office they are pound, or #3 per hundredweight. Ice is bepound, or \$3 per hundredweight. Ice is becoming more and more popular and at hotels it is freely used. Among the innovations is a theater, such a place of amusement established in Granada a year ago having become so good an investment—paying 30 per cent—that the enterprise was introduced here. It is a wooden building with a gallery and accommodates 600 or 700. Traveling Spanish troupes perform here and they have crowded houses. Twelve dollars for boxes of six seats and \$1.50 for admission to the best part of the house is charged. While the experience of attending the theater is a novel one business is prosperous; but it is yet to be seen how well the they are detained at the barge office they are faithfully cared for by the United Hebrew Charities, which society finds its resources pretty prosperous; but it is yet to be seen how well the patronage continues when this element is There may be some doubt in most people's

minds as to who is the most famous woman in CENTER OF THE COFFEE TRADE. It is not alone the presence here of the seat of government that gives the place its lead over swering the question and boldly announces her-self as that conspicuous individual. After claiming to be Mrs. Hamilton and the most other cities, but it is also the center of the coffee trade, which is now the life of the whole country. The advance in the price of the bean has given coffee land a boom, and so riches have been thrust upon many a planter who previously only got a bare living from the land. The bulk of the incomes so acquired are spent in this city. Consequently, the stores have though somewhat tautological announcements that she will appear in "her beautiful, realistic taken on proportions never before equaled. The trade is divided between natives and foreigners and the place is thoroughly cosmopolitan. As in all the Central and South Ameriful story, but seems to omit a number of im-portant incidents which might have been made highly realistic, though neither beautiful nor pretty. It is sincerely to be hoped that she will had her expectations of gaining money and fresh notoriety from this venture to be indeed "All a Mistake."

Itan. As in all the Central and South American countries, England and Germany are most largely represented among the business houses the freely notoriety from this venture to be indeed the foreign element.

ITS POLITICAL LOCATION. Managua is not an old city and never would People are pouring back to New York in a have assumed proportions greater than that of steadily swelling stream, and a prolonged howl a small pueblo had not two political factions is going up from a multitude of afflicted wo-been located on both sides of it. Leon and men who can not get their trunks. Pelion is Granada, the former of 40,000 inhabitants and men who can not get their trunks. Pelion is piled on Ossa at all the ferries. Alps on Alps arise at 42d street. Groaning porters hurl the cracking trunks upon express wagons with loud thuds which would be sickening to their owners could they hear them, and reduce one accumulation only to find themselves submerged beneath another avalanche brought in on the next train. At the Grand Central station there was nine times as much haggage reback and forth, first at one and then at the other place, many times, when finally a truce was formed and they located it permanently at a little village midway between the two, and so Managua has become a city of 15,000 inhabitants, with more modern contrivances than any other place in on the next train. At the Grand Central sta-tion there was nine times as much baggage re-ceived last Saturday as on the preceding Satur-day, but there were not nine times as many men to cope with it, and many hundreds of rea city of 15,000 inhabitants, with more modern contrivances than any other place in the country, if we except San Juan del Norte, where the canal company is now at work. In no way does it show its modern origin more than in its location. In order to secure protection against attack by water we find no other towns built on the lake shores. They are located three or four miles from the shore, but Managua runs down to the beach and the turned travelers watched anxiously in vain for the arrival of their Sunday gowns. When one will get one's trunks in New York is at any time a problem that would tax a skilled mathe-matician, but anywhere around the 1st of September he might as well put it aside with perpetual motion and squaring the circle as one of the things no fellow can find out. Managua runs down to the beach and the president's house has a full and close view of president's house has a full and close view of Lake Managua. The Nicaragua Canal Com-pany is obligated to build a six-foot canal con-"Imperial Casar dead and turned to clay" necting the two lakes by the terms of its

of Managua are comprised in two structures the chief of which is the president's house, where not only resides the presidential family, but in it are also located the executive depart but in it are also located the executive departments and a goodly number of soldiers, who are still plentiful here, as the reductions from a war footing established because of Guatemala's late attitude have not been completely accomplished. The building, which is also known as "Casa Blanca," covers an entire square, the city being laid out with streets at right angles and with great regularity, as is the universal custom in Nicaragua. The "palace" is the most popular name among those given the abode of the president. THE RECONSTRUCTED PALACE.

It is now in the course of reconstruct although of two stories, was built with tile roof extending out over a balcony, in the general style of the country. The doorway of the palace is always guarded by a couple of soldiers, who are barefooted and are uniformed in blue can for two weeks. He was to have been hange at Eagle Pass yesterday. very much improved plan. The old structure,

while beyond is seen the cool patio, where plantain trees form shade. However hot the sun may be in the streets the patio is always cool. The first office reached is that of Minister edina, whose shrewdness in diplomatic and asiness matters has given him a wide reputa on on the one hand and a fortune on the other Seyond is the president's office in the portion of the building reserved for his family uses. Almost all the furniture seen is imported from

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY forms a storage of books rather than a public resort. Adjoining it is a small gallery of oil caintings of the presidents of the republic mostly made in the country, one or two of which, however, can readily be detected as having been made and painted in France. A stately looking group of gentlemen are the ex-presidents, some in the plain garb of the planter, others attired in the frills of the dress of Europe of half a century ago. All the presidents of the republic since the independ-ence of 1821, about a dozen in number, are represented. The palace, barracks and athedral front on the principal plaza, which is lawn with paths worn across it by pedestrians. It is a popular place for the gathering of venders of tiste and pastry, chiefly disposed of to the soldiers. A public museum is lacking.
THE HOTELS

are all kept by foreigners, mostly English speaking. The one most frequented by government officials was conducted by an Ameriernment officials was conducted by an American, who died a year ago, and the place has now passed into the hands of an Englishman. On the first floor of this notel the sun-burned brick is the material of the floors, and the rooms being large generally three or four beds are arranged about the sides, mosquito bars being provided. Travelers are supposed to provide their own bedding.

There are many fine views of scenery to be had by driving back of the city into the hills. Mountain and lake scenery combine to make the locality a beautiful one. No more fitting

ne locality a beautiful one. No more fitting spot could be selected for the capital, which i rapidly adding attractions that are destined to make it one of the first cities in Central America. C. E. K.

THE OTHER SIDE. Solid Business Man's Talk With a Tailor Who Demanded a Deposit.

rom the Kansas City Times. He was a substantial and well-known business tailoring establishment on Main street the other day he asked in a business-like way to be shown some plain gray goods for a business but, say what we liked, we didn't skeer the tenderfoot worth a cent—he'd got grit in him, fancy and he asked the cost, told how he wanted it made and had his measure taken. Then, anding the tailor his card, he said: "Your place was recommended to

Mr. - who always deals here." After asking when he should call for it he started out. "We always require a deposit of \$10," sug-

"A what?" "A deposit of \$10. You know some people forget to come after clothes and they have to be sent to the misfit man." "You mean you want me to pay \$10 down?" "Yes, sir; it's necessary in our business."
"Suppose you make a mistake in the fit?"
"Oh, we always make them fit before they go

"Now see here, Mr. Tailor, suppose you get things mixed and cut out my cloth on the pattern of that slab-sided, slope-shouldered, "Up!" and up got the b'ar on his hind legs and begun to dance a hornpipe. You suppose altering would do them any good? Not much. Now you have had a square whack at me; you have gone all over my anatqmy with that string and triangle. You have punched me in the side and poked around to find out where the joints were, and if you haven't done it right I don't expect to pay for it. Hear? I'll tell you what I'll do, though; I'll give you a \$500 bond to be here on time and take the clothes if they fit, leaving the question of fit to a committee of three selected tailors. But you will have to pay the expenses. Or I'll do this:

Teady, and down cum the b'ar! But just as he got within ten yards I held out my hand and hollered, "Up!" and up got the b'ar on his hind legs and begun to dance a hornpipe. You see it was a tame b'ar, as we'd got from French Pete of Dogtown to git the laugh on that Britisher, and Pete himself cum along with it minute.

"Wal, if ever I seen a fellow look sick it was that Britisher jist then. Fact, he felt so bad that we were kind o sorry for him a'ter all, but 'fore he quit he killed three genuine b'ar himself and could laugh at that trick same as we did."

A MUMMY PIT. will have to pay the expenses. Or I'll do this:
I'll pay you for the suit now if you will give me
a bond of the same kind to make the clothes fit or return the money with interest. But you must pay all expenses. If you don't want those terms, partner, you can look me up in Brad-street's and find out who I am and make the duds, or you can pay me for the trouble of sub mitting to this measuring business. See? But you don't get any contingent fee out of me on a suit of clothes."

The tailor took the risk.

REAL SKY-SCRAPERS.

From the Chicago Post, The plans are announced of an Odd Fellows' temple, to be erected on a down-town corner where they were found by M. Maspero. This to the dazzling height of 556 feet, an eminence removal is believed by M. Maspero to have which surpasses the Washington monument by one foot and the spire of the Cologne cathedral by forty-five feet. The so-called temple will, in fact, be a business building, except as twenty-first dynasty and are those of the priests of Ra-Amun and their families. The pit is about forty-five feet in depth, at the bottom of which are two corridors filled with coffins and to that comparatively small portion used by

the Odd Fellows for lodge rooms. There is no business building of this size nov in existence. The Masonic Temple, now being erected in this city, will rise to the height of twenty stories, or 275 feet, and the Auditorium twenty stories, or 275 feet, and the Auditorium tower is eighteen stories, or 270 feet high. But pile this Ossa atop of this Pelion and the summit would still come eleven feet short of the projected Odd Fellows' Temple. Of other buildings hitherto considered high Chicago has no lack. The W. C. T. U. Temple is 200 feet high, the Chicago Hotel 169 feet, the Monadnock building 204 feet. But the combined height of these three surpasses the Odd Fellows' Temple by only 17 feet. In New York a twenty-eight-story office building has been projected for a these three surpasses the Odd Fellows' Temple by only 17 feet. In New York a twenty-eight-story office building has been projected for a lot on lower Broadway, but this is to reach the trifling altitude of only 550 feet.

The millions invested in the sky and the control of the corridor and keep as the mouth of the corridor and he crept in on his hands and knees and stood on what he describes as being like a palace of chantment.

not paid out for sentiment, but to the end of feet high and 250 feet long. It runs in a north-earning dividends for the investors. In this erly direction from the shaft toward the Theban commercial age that fact must be accepted as an excuse for their existence. For, however interesting they may be as feats of architectural engineering, these lanky structures are essentially ugly and offensive to the eye.

WORK OF A CAMERA. The Giant Strides of Photography in Half

Century. children—and around them, exquisitely arranged, are vases, models of houses, models of dahabiehs, cases and boxes full of ushabtis, statuettes and every conceivable treasure of ancient Egypt. Without even a speck of dust upon them, this profusion of treasures had remained unlooked at by any eye for nearly \$,000 years. He said that photographs had been taken of the place in its undisturbed state, which he declared to be that of a perfectly kept and well arranged museum. "Photography," it has been said, "is one of the three great discoveries of the age-the steam engine, the electric telegraph and photography. No five centuries in human progress an show such strides as these." And photography, let us remember, is the youngest of the

The pursuit of photography gives exercise to

the body, while it diverts the mind, and de-

lights with ever a higher joy the sense for all things beautiful. The amateur photographer is shown things by the camera which he never is shown things by the camera which he never dreamed of before, and is led by it into the secret haunts of nature, of whose existence even he was previously ignorant. Truly it is a fascinating art, any one that benefits in the most vital and lasting ways, while it gives pleasure to the devotee.

And wonderful have been the achievements accomplished in less than fifty years, for the daguerreotype—the method which underlies our modern process—was not made public until 1839. Dry-plate photography is about ten years old, and most of the process in this delightful art-science has, heretofore been accomplished within the past decade. The dry complished within the past decade. The dry plate made possible instantaneous photography and all the later advances, and simplified the and all the later advances, and simplified the process to such a degree that any bright boy or girl of ten can easily master it in a few days. For the older ones it is a refining accomplishment that is easily acquired and affords no end of amusement and benefit.

A complete photographic outfit can be purchased from any reliable dealer for from ten to a hundred dollars, and the necessary instruction can be obtained in one lesson when the purchaser obtains his equipment. It is, then tion can be obtained in one lesson when the purchaser obtains his equipment. It is, then, merely a question of practice and taste. In a short time all the remarkable achievements of photography are as easy for the new amateur as they were for the experienced workers who first made them possible. The latest comer has the benefit of all that has been accomplished before, as well as an infinite field for progress. What science, art, or recreation offers so much to the amateur?

The Thoughtful Porter.
From the New York World.
Head Porter Lovejoy of the Fifth Avenue lotel discharged one of his men recently for excess of promptness. A guest of the hotel who was obliged to catch an early train requested this particular porter to call him at 7 in the morning. For some reason that functionary had to take his departure before the hour at which the guest wished to be called. At exactly 5:30 o'clock he knocked on the door.

"All right!" yelled back the guest; "I'll get

A GRITTY TENDERFOOT. How the Boys Tried to "Do Up" the Nerve

Frisco, and this was how it was:

like:
"Ben, warn't it right here as we found that

half-eaten feller whose name nobody ever

couldn't git at them.'
"'And up yander, by that white stone, chips

in Sam, was whar the Dutchman fit the grizzly. He'd let drop his gun down the canon and had only his bowie to fight with; so

"Wal, pretty soon we got into jest as mean a place as you could think of to meet a b'ar in—

long, straight canon as deep as a mine, with

rocks on each side that a catamount couldn't

limb-and whatever you met-no room to

lodge or run-you'd got to stand squarely up

"I was jest saying to Ben, 'Pard, if the b'ar

catches us here it'll be mighty rough on some of us, when there came a snort and a growl

overhead and a big b'ar cum tearin' down the

"The tenderfoot clinched his teeth and stood ready, and down cum the b'ar! But just as he

A MUMMY PIT.

which are two corridors fined with comins and treasures of every description. In the lower corner—which as yet has only been explored— it is computed that there are some 200 coffins, and the second corridor is believed to be not

less extensive.

The shaft is forty-five feet deep, its mouth is

hill. At the end there is a short corridor

branching from it at right angles, and at some height above the floor at the end is the entrance to a second very long corridor full of treasures,

which has been sealed up for the present by M

Groups of mummies are placed at intervals in families. The number is such at intervals

in families. The number in each group varies from two to six or seven—father, mother and children—and around them, exquisitely ar-

From the New York World.

There were five hard-looking men seated on a

ench in City Hall Park yesterday, and while

four of them were asleep the fifth sat looking at

his own toes. By and by along came a man

"What's the pay?" asked the fifth, after

"I don't want it."
"Don't any of the rest want a job?"
"I think not, but if you'll make the pay \$2 a
day and the work picking strawberries I'll take
the chance of waking them up."

From the Philadelphia Record.

The gentleman who was conductor on the

registers or bell punches. Finally a new super-

"Do any of you men want work?"

Why, I'll give \$1.50 a day."

"What's the work?"
"Digging a cellar."
"I don't want it."

and well arranged museum.

rom the London Academy.

niss he'll lay out the hull lot of us!

knowed?

and fight it out.

Girls Sold Like Chattels, and Swapped fo of a Young Englishman and Failed. From the Philadelphia Press. "I've done some b'ar hunting in my time,

From the Chicago Herald. Men live on 6 cents a day in Assyria. Assyrreckon," said Grizzly Bill, pulling his shaggy ian women, after 100 years of Christian labor, red beard meditatively, "and I've laid out bout are bought and sold; are made to work with as many of 'em as most; but the b'ar hunt that oxen at the plow, and have as little liberty as we had right here, less'n five years ago, 'ud lay in the days of Cadmus. Men who pay \$6 a over any show as I ever seen in the theayter in day to live and ladies who ride to shops in victorias thought over these things as they left "We'd got a young Britisher just cum to the | the Lincoln Park Congregational Church Sunvalley that time who war death on shootin' and day night. Amen Basi, born on Mount Leba-

ASSYRIAN LIFE.

carried nuff guns and pistols with him to kill non, told these things in broken English. every critter as cum out o' the ark. He had Amen Rasi is a tall, handsome Assyrian, with good stuff in him somewheres, I reckon, for he a skin as rich as the cinnamon silks made at the giv a heap o' dollars to them sick folks down foot of the mountain on which he was born. Fever Hollow way, and he could rough it with-out gruntin' and growiin' at suthin' every minute, like some on 'em. But he did put on airs, that's a fact. To hear him talk you'd hev the streets unless their faces were concealed: Assyrians, in Assyria. they could not go upon the streets unless their faces were concealed thought the tallest shootin' in the Rockies that they could neither receive nor make a call warn't in it along o' his n, and at last the boys among women without their husbands' consent, got mad at his crowin' and me and two or three and that if at any time, even by accident, they got mad at his crowin' and me and two or three and that if at any time, even by accident, the more 'lowed we'd show him some sport and see were seen by any man or in any way recognize

what he war made of.

"One night Breakneck Ben cum in and said he'd sighted a b'ar trail on the hill above our gulch, so we sent off Scalpin Sam full split to tell the Britisher.

"Wal, I reckon that tenderfoot had grit in him the state of the sent of the se no one would marry them. He said that once two couples -a tall man and a short woman and a short man and a tall woman—stood before a priest to be wed. The priest placed the tall man and tall woman and the short man and short woman together and him, though he war sich an etarnal fool. Sam 'lowed the b'ar war bigger'n a builler, but the none of the four knew whether it was right or not, neither of them knowing the other. But the parents hastily objected and placed the tall man by the short woman and the short man by the tall woman, as that was the way of the conup his rifle and came running up the gulch for all he war worth, and him and me and Ben and Sam we all sot off together to find the b'ar. "As we went along I says to Ben, thoughtful-

Then Mr. Rasi showed how these contracts were made. He left the pulpit and presently a man wrapped up in rich Assyrian raiment went up and sat upon the floor. Mr. Rasi came back

and squatted beside him.
"I would very much like," he said, "for a girl who is yours to be wife to my son Isaac."
"I would be honored," returned the man, with a very unmistakable American accent.
"Three." "'You bet,' says Ben. 'He'd slipped down atwixt two rocks and stuck fast so as he couldn't git out agin, and the wolves they cum around and gobbled up all the top half of him, chunk by chunk, and when we found him there warn't nuthin' left but his legs, cause they

"How much years have they?" "One is fifteen, one twenty and one twenty-"Don't talk to me about the twenty-five nor the twenty; they are never fit to marry. How much do you charge for the little one;

the b'ar got a holt of him and giv him a hug that bruck his back just as he run the bowie "Five camels, four horses, three sheep and plumb into the b'ar's heart. It war an even game atwixt 'em, I reckon, and the honors war "Bah! I can buy 100 women for so much." "But no little one."
"Oh, I think so."

"Well, you can't have mine for a cent less." "I pay.

But even then Isaac did not get the little one, because a few minutes later Mr. Rasi returned as another man, and by doubling the price secured the girl for his son Jacob.

Then Amen Rasi looked at the young mer whose patent leathers cost them \$7, and told them that people in Assyria spent 50 cents for a suit of clothes. The common people, he said, paid 25 cents a day for house rent, 3 cents for twenty-five pounds of cabbage and 4 cents for five pounds of turnips. Firty loaves of bread were turned out at a baking and men some gully full gallow right at us.

"We boys let strip, but we must ha been kind o' nervous, for we all missed, and fore the Britisher could fire I gripped his arm and the Britisher could fire I gripped his arm and the drew a circle that would Thanksgiving platter. times ate four and five loaves at a meal. He waited for a moment and then, turning to a black boy behind him, said, "They are so big," Thanksgiving platter.

KAFFIR WOMEN.

Graceful Beauties Whose Charms Rival Cleopatra of Old.

An observing correspondent who has been studying the maids of Kaffirland, Africa, writes. "The Rassacatumas are more cleanly in their habits than any tribe I visited. They keep their huts in good order, and their trips to the river for bathing purposes keep a path well trodden down. I saw several specimens of female beauty among this tribe, such as often have driven men mad, caused the overthrow of monarchs and the downfall of nations, whose charms might rank with those of Cleopatra of old. Many fair-skinned ladies might envy Last Winter's Discovery in the Necropolis of their acts of coquetry, little graceful tossings of the head and sly glances of large black eyes almost hid by heavy eyelashes.
In looking at the fine chiseled chin and fore On February 6 a discovery was made in the

necropolis of Thebes second only in importance to the discovery of the royal mummies at Dehrel-Bahari by M. Maspero in 1881. About half a consists of a girdle around the loins profusely ornamented with beads, and to this long containing several hundred magnificent mummies. These, like the royal mummies, had the neck and shoulders, and you have a native evidently been removed from the tomb and maiden in full dress. Hair, a dark, glossy jet black; deep, inquid eves: teeth of matching concealed in this receptacle, as a percaution, by the servants of the priests, probably at the same time and for the same reason which caused the royal mummies to be placed in the receptacle (love to you), makes it no safe atmosphere for royal mummies to be placed in the receptacle the nerves of a susceptible bachelor.

Wanted to Seil Her Curls.

taken place in the reign of Aauputh, son of Shasang, of the twenty-second dynasty (circa 2966 B. C.).

The coffins hitherto found all belong to the long golden curls, entered: One cold afternoon in the winter of the blizzard a pretty little tot of about five years, with long golden curls, entered the shop in which I was then employed, and, approaching me timidly said:

"I want to det my curls tut off?" I looked at her incredulously, as did the

many customers who were present, and said:
"Why, my caild, do you want to have your
pretty curis cut off. Does your mother know "No," she replied, "but I am going to give

about twelve feet in diameter and its sides are of rough limestone. One of M. Grebaut's native assistants, who was superintending the work of hauling up the mummy cases, told me that he had been the first actually to enter mamma the money I det for the turis.
"But why do you want to do this my child?" asked kindly.

Well, my mamma is so sick and she said yesterday she would like to have \$5 to pay the doctor, and she needs medicine, and oh, we need so many things for my little sister and myself, and the man what keeps a hair store on our corner said he would div me \$5 for my turls, and I want to det the \$5 and div i

turns, and I want to mamma."

You may well suppose we were deeply touched by the child's recital. I did not "tur" her "turls," but the lat was passed around and I counted \$12.60 as the result. One of those present took the child to her home and found her story but too true.

Alfonso XIII and His Little Ways.

From the Gallanani Messenger.

From August 1 the infant King of Spain is to be placed under the charge of a governor. Alfonso XIII has now completed his firth year, and up to this time has been entirely under female management. His majesty is now giving signs that he requires a firmer hand to guide him, and a recent exploit of his at a garden party has caused the queen regent to decide that the time has now arrived to put her son under stricter discipline than he has experi-enced hitherto. The little king is very fond of gardening, and last very Owen Levi-Mark gardening, and last year Queen Isabella pre-sented her grandson with a miniature copy of a manual engine, such as is used by the Vien-nese fire brigades, so that he could water his flowers. The king, however, determined to put his engine to a more entertaining use. At a garden party, which recently took place at the palace, he pretended to be innocently engaged palace, he pretended to be innocently engaged in gardening, and, waiting for his opportunity, he called a certain distinguished old general who was attired in his full uniform to look at his flowers. As soon as the officer came near enough the king turned the squirt upon him, completely drenching him. Monsagnor Merry del Val, the son of the Spanish ambassador in Vienna, who was attracted to the spot by the king's screams of delight, was served in the same manscreams of delight, was served in the same man-ner. It is not reported whether these two gentle-men gave the youthful monarch the thrashing which he richly deserved, but as Monsignor Merry del Val is from August 1 to have the entire control of the king, perhaps he may ar-range the matter with him later on.

From the Detroit Free Press.
Bluffeigh-"Good morning, Swellery. You first car that ran over the 5th and 6th street lines in the ante-bellum days tells how the oldwill pardon me, I hope, but I have some bad time conductors had a wonderful chance to news for you." "knock down," untrammeled as they were by Swellery-"Pway, don't tell it to me, old boy

I cawn't heah it, don't you know. It's such intendent called all the conductors before him, beginning with the conductor of car No. 1. Out of the sixty-odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of them admitted that they swellery—"Aw, me boy, experienced by the sixty of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of them admitted that they swellery—"Aw, me boy, experienced by the sixty of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of them admitted that they swellery—"Aw, me boy, experienced by the sixty of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of them admitted that they swellery—"Aw, me boy, experienced by the sixty of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of them admitted that they swellery—"Aw, me boy, experienced by the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of them admitted that they say that the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of them admitted that they say that the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of them admitted that they say that the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of them admitted that they say the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of them admitted that they say the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of them admitted that they say the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of the sixty odd conductors on the line about one-fourth of the sixty odd conductors on the sixty odd conductors on the sixty odd conductors on the sixty of Blufleigh-"The dence you say. How do you

Swellery-"Aw, me boy, evil communication

had been in the habit of taking the company's money. These honest rogues were not discharged, but the three-fourths who "never took a penny" were not allowed to remain on their cars another trip.

Swellery—"Aw, me boy, evil communications was waitly good mannals, don't you know, and weally you must excuse me faw not heawing what you have to tell. Bweak it gently, please, to my valet; he will attend to the mattah. Good mawning, old boy."

"WHAT IS THAT?"

